

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JUNE 1985

Al-Qadhdhafi Evacuation Day Address

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a televised speech on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya on 11 June. In his address, he raised the need to continue the revolution, citing Egyptian-U.S. relations and noting that the fight is not restricted to Libya, but Libya is the "springboard" to move out and instigate revolution in Arab nations. Explaining that any foreign presence in the Arab countries surrounding Libya constitutes a danger to Libyan existence, Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that Libya can "prepare for confrontation" and liberate "every inch" of Arab land. Rejecting what he called U.S. accusations that Libya works for "destabilization" in neighboring countries, he defined the U.S. use of the word to mean "anti-American action" against U.S. control in Arab-African areas. Addressing the Lebanese situation, Al-Qadhdhafi castigated Lebanese Minister Nabih Birri for repeating the "same massacres" as Israel's Sharon, saying there is no difference between them. Birri is carrying out "an American-Israeli plan intended to bolster the Israeli presence at the expense of the Arab existence," Al-Qadhdhafi continued. Birri's "death is permitted — the one who kills him will enter heaven." Confirming that Libya is the "dearest and strongest ally" of Syria, he pointed out that Libya will not "sacrifice" the Palestinian people or camps and added that "we blame Syria for a major part" of what is happening in the camps because Syria is in a position to intervene. As for the Palestinians, Al-Qadhdhafi maintained that he could no longer distinguish between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and "the others." The Libyan leader rejected the disarming of the Palestinian camps and encouraged the arming of Palestinians everywhere. As for Israel, its existence is a danger to Libyan security and "we should destroy it," he observed. He also challenged the Egyptian Regime, saying that if it recognizes the "enemy" it will be a declaration of war on Libya and will give Libya the excuse to settle the score in "indirect" ways. At the conclusion of his speech, the Libyan leader outlined his plan for an Arab union in which each Arab state would maintain its own regime and administration but would participate in a "stage beyond the Arab League." The union would be comprised of a presidential council headed by a presidency and a chairman rotating among Arab leaders, an executive council of all prime ministers, executive committees of each ministry, a national congress of all Arab parliaments, a federal Arab court, and an Arab bank. Because the Arab nation is on its "death bed," Al-Qadhdhafi urged the Arab rulers to take the initiative and achieve "glory."

Lebanon

Working to release the UNIFIL Finnish contingent held hostage by the army of southern Lebanon (ASL), Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres promised his Finnish counterpart that Israel continues to work for their release, while UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart's

meeting with ASL leader General Lahd "failed to produce any results." Urquhart arrived in Lebanon from Israel for talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil 12 June, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. Meanwhile, Lebanese National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran dismissed as "completely groundless" radio reports that he requested U.S. arms shipments to the Lebanese Army be halted, Beirut radio announced.

Fighting among various factions flared up in Beirut 11 June as the Progressive Socialist Party and Amal movement clashed, then agreed 12 June to implement joint security and military measures, according to Beirut radio. Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed that Al-Marabitun claimed responsibility for an outbreak of attacks against Amal and the 6th Brigade in Beirut, but later revealed that the Amal forces and 6th Brigade were engaged against Palestinians at the Shatila and Burj al-Barjinah camps. In north Lebanon, Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting including Syrian representatives at his Tripoli home and achieved a security agreement based on the Army assuming responsibility for Tripoli security and having gunmen withdraw from all areas, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain ascertained. At the Military Council session chaired by Al-Jumayyil, the Israeli withdrawal was viewed as "fiction" and not "recognized," Beirut radio stated. According to IDF radio, two IDF soldiers were wounded during a clash with a "terrorist squad" near Majdal Silm late evening 11 June.

Syrian Relations

The Syrian Government recalled its ambassador to Kuwait 9 June in an apparent protest against security measures taken in Kuwait which include deportation of some Syrians, according to UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* on 11 June. In another development, Libya's Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki arrived in Damascus to hold talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Damascus television noted.

Egypt

In a move to prevent attempts to pressure the government into realizing demands through demonstrations and marches, an Interior Ministry official announced that demonstrations and marches are "not allowed" and that the security authorities have instructions to "strictly confront" attempts to demonstrate, MENA related.

Iran-Iraq

An Iraqi military spokesman in a statement carried by Baghdad radio claimed that the Air Force made a "successful" air raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island the evening of 11 June. In the military communique broadcast by the radio on the 11th, Iraq announced an air attack on the Sar Dasht Camp, which IRNA reported as causing 92 casualties. In another IRNA war account, eight civilians died from an Iraqi missile attack on

Bakhtaran. Meanwhile, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in a 10 June Tokyo NHK television interview divulged that Iran learned to construct missiles from repairing the ones they had, and promised that "Iran will become a

missile power in the Middle East," a power second to the superpowers. However, he insisted Iran's missile capability would only be used for defense.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****South Asia**

Vol VIII No 113

12 June 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**AFGHANISTAN**

- AFP: Soviet-Afghan Force Withdraws From Valley C 1
Fierce Battles Reported in Panjshir Valley [Jeddah Domestic] C 1

INDIA

- Delhi Reports Gandhi Arrival, Reception in U.S. E 1
10 Injured in Violence During Tripura Strike E 1
Delhi Says Strike in Punjab Partially Successful E 1

PAKISTAN

- Minister Criticizes India's Nuclear Stance F 1
Foreign Office Rejects 6 Jun Afghan Protest F 1
Assembly Debates Afghan Violations, Indian Riots F 1
Commentary Raps PRAVDA on Afghanistan Issue F 1
Paper on Assembly Debate Over Afghan Attacks [HAIDAR 1 Jun] F 2
Briefs: Oil, Gas Prospects F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES**BANGLADESH**

- President Ershad To Visit ROK, Japan From 15 June G 1
Dhaka Reports Latest Cyclone Victim Figures G 1

NEPAL

- Civil Disobedience, No Confidence Motion Planned [AFP] G 1

SRI LANKA

- Separatists Attack Sinhalese Village 11 June [AFP] G 2

IRAN

- Hashemi-Rafsanjani Comments on Missile Capability [Tokyo NHK Television] I 1
KAYHAN HAVAI on Relations with GCC States [29 May] I 1
Embassy in Kuwait Denies U.S., Israeli Experts [Kuwait AL-WATAN 10 Jun] I 2
Tabriz Notes Iraq Role in Kuwait Amir Attack I 2
Continuing Reportage on Attacks, War With Iraq I 2
Planes Attack West Azarbayjan I 2
92 Casualties in Sar Dasht I 2
Three Cities Hit 11 June I 2
Communique No 2131 I 2
Iraqi Cities Shelled I 3
Tehran on Baghdad Missile Attack I 3
Missile Attack Damages Bakhtaran I 3
Military Headquarters Announcement I 3
Iraqi Plane Over Esfahan I 4
Nejat-e Iran: Montazeri Leaves Qom Out of Fear I 4

Nejat-e Iran on Casualties In Tehran Attacks	I 4
Further Nejat-e Iran Reports	I 5
Opposition Paper Warns of Attitude Toward Bahrain [London KEYHAN 6 Jun].....	I 5

AFP: Soviet-Afghan Force Withdraws From Valley

HK111424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Islamabad, June 11 (AFP) — A strike force of 10,000 Soviet and Afghan troops supported by armor and air cover is withdrawing from Afghanistan's Eastern Kunar Valley after taking heavy casualties in fighting with Moslem rebels, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The information confirmed reports from rebel officials here at the weekend that the three-week-old offensive, aimed largely at relieving the besieged garrison of Barikowt on the border with Pakistan, had come to an end. At least 20 Soviet vehicles are reported to have reached Barikowt, 250 kilometers (155 miles) northeast of Kabul, last Friday.

However, reliable sources here today disputed the insurgents' assertion that the Soviet-Afghan forces were pulling back because they were defeated. These sources found it more likely that the Soviet military command had judged it too expensive to maintain the large number of troops and equipment in the area any longer.

The diplomatic sources also noted that advance notice had been given to travellers in Kabul that the airport at Jalalabad, the main town at the south end of the Kunar, would be closed to normal traffic from May 19 to June 10, apparently suggesting that the duration of the offensive was predetermined.

A column of 200 vehicles arrived in Kabul Saturday from Jalalabad, 125 kms (78 miles) to the east, followed within a day by three more convoys of dust-covered vehicles carrying weary Soviet soldiers, the sources said.

The Western diplomatic sources here said the Soviet-Afghan attack force comprised about 10,000 men, including two Soviet commando units, known as Spetznatz, of 2,000 men each, plus 1,000 Afghan commandos.

Earlier reports from the Moslem resistance said commandos were airdropped on the mountains near Barikowt as armored columns advanced toward the garrison, which has been under rebel siege for several months. The strike force was supported by 200 tanks and other vehicles, as well as MIG fighter aircraft and helicopter gunships of the MIL series.

The rebels said they stopped the bulk of the advance on Barikowt Friday, when they won a major battle at the village of Sao, between Asmar and Barikowt, killing 35 Soviet-Afghan troops and destroying 25 vehicles and one aircraft.

Moslem resistance officials in Pakistan said 50 Afghan soldiers had surrendered, but that 35 insurgents were also killed at Sao. The Western sources here said that during the fighting, a group of soldiers at an Afghan border post tried to desert toward Pakistan but were bombed by Soviet helicopters.

After the Kunar operation, the Western sources said, Soviet-Afghan reprisal operations are expected in the Panjshir Valley northeast of Kabul, where rebels under Ahmad Shan Massud, in two separate attacks, killed about 30 soldiers including two top officers of the Afghan Army and three Soviet advisers.

Fierce Battles Reported in Panjshir Valley

GF111534 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] According to Western reports from Islamabad, fierce battles are being fought between the communist forces and the Afghan mujahidin in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul.

The sources stated that a political official in the Afghan Army, and 25 soldiers were killed during an Afghan mujahidin attack on 26 May. A military commander of the Karmal forces and 11 soldiers were killed by mujahidin on 1 June.

Delhi Reports Gandhi Arrival, Reception in U.S.

*BK120350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
12 Jun 85*

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has arrived in Washington on a 5-day visit to the United States. He will have wide-ranging talks with President Reagan at the White House today. American military aid to Pakistan and Islamabad's nuclear intention were likely to figure during the discussions. The two leaders are also expected to formally endorse the agreement on the transfer of American high technology to India. The accord was signed in New Delhi last month, when the U.S. commerce secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, visited India.

The prime minister arrived in the U.S. capital after an 11-hour flight from Algiers. On his way to Washington, he had brief halt at Bermuda for the refueling of the special Air India plane — Annapurna — in which he is traveling. The Governor of Bermuda, Mr Viscount Dunrossil, and the prime minister, Mr John Swan, were present at the airport to meet Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

10 Injured in Violence During Tripura Strike

*BK111601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
11 Jun 85*

[Text] In Tripura, at least 10 people were injured in bomb explosions and police lathi [baton] charge during the 24-hour statewide bundh [strike] today. The call for the bundh was given by the state youth Congress-I.

According to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, bomb explosions were reported from four places in Agartala. All commercial establishments, educational institutions, and markets remained closed. Vehicular traffic went off the road.

The call for the bundh was given in protest against the recent killings at (Raiparta) village and to press for induction of the Army to tackle extremists.

Delhi Says Strike in Punjab Partially Successful

*BK111615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
11 Jun 85*

[Text] There has been a mixed response to the bundh [strike] call given by Shiv Sena in Punjab today. While it received partial response in places like Kapurthala Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Phagwara, Patiala and Ferozepur, it had no effect in Faridkot, Bhatina, Ropar, Amritsar, and Sangrur.

An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that day curfew was imposed in three police divisions in Hoshiarpur. There was no relaxation in curfew in the town today as a precautionary measure.

The spokesman said no untoward incident has been reported from anywhere in the state. The call for the bundh was given in protest against the detention of the Shiv Sena leader, Mr (Jagdish Tangri).

Minister Criticizes India's Nuclear Stance

*BK120656 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT
12 Jun 85*

[Text] State Minister for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani told the National Assembly this morning that India, instead of responding positively to the efforts initiated by Pakistan to establish better understanding and good-neighborly relations with that country, started a campaign to malign Pakistan and that Pakistan was frustrated with the way India acted. He was addressing the House in connection with approving an adjournment motion for debate.

He said that India has been carrying out massive propaganda campaign against Pakistan. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has been making baseless statements on Pakistan's peaceful nuclear energy program in order to force the United States to exert pressure on Pakistan. He stressed that we are fully confident of the sincerity of our stand, and Indian propaganda, which is based on blatant lies and double standards, is bound to be exposed. He said that absurd stories are being fabricated every other day, and that they will remain baseless, no matter how much propaganda is disseminated.

Zain Noorani said that, as the president has stated, we are making wholehearted efforts to establish peace with India, and we are very sincere in this regard. We desire normal, good-neighborly relations with India. The record, however, should be set straight. He said that our nuclear program is purely for peaceful purposes. Pakistan has no intention of producing nuclear weapons, nor is it working to acquire nuclear capability. He said the whole world knows that India carried out a nuclear test in 1974, and the Indian prime minister confirmed it. India can produce nuclear weapons within a few weeks or months, and there is no merit in the Indian prime minister's claim of India's peaceful intentions. Because, India is avoiding support of its emotional statements through international assurance. [sentence as heard] He said that, in contrast to India, Pakistan has openly expressed its readiness for an international agreement to ban nuclear weapons. Pakistan is opposed to discriminatory treatment and will not allow any such attempt against it to succeed.

Later, the House began deliberations on the finance bill to give legal shape to the Federal Government's tax and other economic proposals for next fiscal year.

Foreign Office Rejects 6 Jun Afghan Protest

*BK120606 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT
12 Jun 85*

[Text] Pakistan has rejected the protest lodged by the Kabul authorities last Thursday [6 June] alleging heavy firing from the Pakistani side of the border on Barikowt in Konarha Province on 31 May that killed two, injured three, and damaged a helicopter. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday and told that Pakistan rejects the protest of the Kabul authorities. He was asked to inform the Kabul authorities that they should refrain from making such fabricated allegations. It was made clear to the charge d'affaires that the repetition of

such baseless allegations reveals that the Kabul authorities want to place the responsibility on Pakistan for the events that have been occurring in Afghanistan.

Assembly Debates Afghan Violations, Indian Riots

*BK120854 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT
12 Jun 85*

[Text] The National Assembly today debated for 1/2 hour the issue of violations of Pakistan's airspace by Afghan planes. Winding up the debate, Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan reaffirmed the determination that the Pakistani Government and people will not spare any sacrifice to defend their beloved motherland against such violations of their territory. He said that the Pakistani people's unity and resolve alone to defend the country's dignity against aggression have always been our biggest [words indistinct] and will remain the fountainhead of our strength. He recalled President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's statement given on 8 June in Chitral saying that Pakistan would have to review its policy of patience and restraint if these provocations did not stop.

Earlier, speaking on an adjournment motion, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani said that although Pakistan pursues a policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries including India, our people cannot remain silent to other people's grief, particularly to those with whom they have familial, religious, and historical ties. The adjournment motion was related to the killing of Muslims in disturbances in India's Gujarat State, and was to moved by Mian Mohammad Zaman.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said that, because he proposed the motion and in full compliance with the principle of noninterference, he hoped that the Indian Government will take appropriate and effective steps for the protection of human rights of its minority population including the Muslims of Gujarat and other parts of India, and will punish those engaged in inhuman and criminal violence against minorities. However, the motion was declared against the regulations.

Commentary Raps PRAVDA on Afghanistan Issue

*BK120540 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1715 GMT 11 Jun 85*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, told the National Assembly on June 9 that Pakistan was pursuing a policy of peace and wanted the solution of Afghanistan [issue] through peaceful means. He informed the House that the country was pursuing its own policy, which was in the interest of the country, and that it was not following the policy dictated by America. Mr Zain Noorani described as incorrect that Russians had warned Pakistan for consequences. According to the reports, Russia said that Pakistan was trying to play with fire and that its fingers will be burned. Mr Noorani said that Pakistan has not received any such warning. Actually, he said, it was *PRAVDA*, which in its commentary had tried to implicate Pakistan and had given warning. But, Mr Noorani said, Pakistan will not be intimidated by such threats, nor it would be browbeaten. The

minister had given the statement on a motion sought to be moved by a member who wanted to discuss the situation arisen due to the Russian threat. The statement of the minister of state for foreign affairs reflected the sentiments of the people and the Government of Pakistan, which wanted Afghanistan issue to be settled through peaceful means without resorting to force. It was only a couple of days back, President Ziaul Haq, while addressing the people of Chitral after paying his visit to the places recently bombed and rocketed by Afghan planes, had stated that Pakistan would extend the hand of friendship toward those who wanted to have friendship with Pakistan. At the same time, the president had stated that Pakistan had the capability to defend its territorial integrity and frustrate the evil designs of other countries. It is really a strange matter that, while on the one hand a country is determined to pursue a peaceful policy and wanted the solution of the problem through peaceful means, and on the hand [as heard], other countries speak of force and (?threat), knowing well that force does not help in the solution of problems.

Although the Russians by now also realized that by the sheer use of brutal force in Afghanistan, they have not been able to cow down the people of Afghanistan, who are giving appreciable resistance to the invading army for the last 6 years. [Words indistinct] issue, then small nations today could exist against the brutal force of the superpowers. There is hardly anything to suggest that Pakistan was involved in any such things with Afghanistan except that it wanted a peaceful solution of the issue and the return of the 3 million Afghan refugees with honor and dignity who had taken shelter in this country on humanitarian grounds. Pakistan is not alone in this demanding of withdrawal of the Russian forces from Afghanistan. It is the whole United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and above all, the Islamic Conference Organization, which are (?persistently) demanding that the Russians should withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and help in (?restoring) its nonaligned and Islamic status.

The comments of Russian daily, *PRAVDA*, are totally uncalled for. Pakistan is not dictated by any country, nor Pakistan follows the policies of any superpower. Pakistan is a small and developing country, and all its efforts are aimed to have peaceful relations with its neighboring countries. It has always discarded the use of force. Pakistan has given strict instructions to its forces on borders not to be provoked by such actions of [words indistinct] the violation of the country's airspace, because it does not want to give a pretext to the Karmal regime to divert attention [words indistinct] but as the Pakistani leaders have time and again stated that there is always a limit to our patience and the Karmal regime must not take Pakistan's restraint as a sign of weakness. At the moment, Pakistan's interests have been focused on the forthcoming Geneva indirect talks, which will be held this month to find a peaceful solution to Afghanistan issue.

Paper on Assembly Debate Over Afghan Attacks

GF111730 Rawalpindi Haidar in Urdu 1 Jun 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Violations by Afghan Aircraft"]

[Text] In answer to a question by Mr Gauhar Ayub in the National Assembly, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Zain Noorani said that since 23 December 1979, Afghan aircraft

have been violating Pakistan's airspace repeatedly and that Pakistan Air Force planes have never chased them, because the violations were varied and the government did not wish to aggravate the situation in accordance with its policy that an amicable solution should be found through negotiations.

Mr Zain Noorani added that the escalation in violations is usually made when a foreign personality is visiting the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan or another round of Geneva talks is due to take place. The Afghan Government usually does this in order to intimidate Pakistan and Pakistan has lodged 83 protest notes with the Afghan Government.

We are not fully satisfied with the answer by the foreign minister. There is no doubt that Pakistan wishes to resolve the matter through peaceful negotiations which is why it has not retaliated against the Afghan violations and has not taken any action. The result is that these provocations have increased.

However, the most alarming aspect of the situation is that Afghan aircraft have continued to drop bombs which have killed and injured innocent civilians and crippled many. All this is due to our silence. If we had shown even the slightest resistance then obviously the number of casualties would have been smaller.

As far as the allegation that these attacks take place when some foreign dignitary is visiting, then we think that it would be more detrimental to the Afghan Government to commit such aerial violations at those times. Hence, it seems rather ambiguous to us. The minister seems to have no convincing explanation.

We are certainly not advocating that we should give a violent response to the Afghan violations. We wholeheartedly support the government's policy that the Afghan issue be settled through peaceful negotiations.

This does not mean however that innocent persons should be sacrificed for this policy. Therefore, the government must make some diplomatic efforts on the international level.

Briefs

Oil, Gas Prospects — Two new oil fields at Turk and Mazari in Badin block and a gas field at Loti in southwest of Dra Bugti have been discovered. The Mazari well is expected to produce daily up to 1,035 barrels of oil and the Turk oil well about 550 barrels of oil and 5.7 million cubic feet of gas. The Loti gas field, discovered by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation, has a production potential of about 14 million cubic feet a day. This was stated by the federal minister of petroleum and natural resources, Mr Salim Saifullah Khan, at a news conference in Islamabad today. He said the indigenous crude oil production had reached a level of 33,000 barrels per day, thus meeting about 33 percent of the domestic demand. The production level was expected to reach 40,000 barrels a day by the end of December this year, he added. [Excerpts] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Jun 85 BK]

BANGLADESH

President Ershad To Visit ROK, Japan From 15 June

BK111556 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] President Hussain Mohammad Ershad will pay a state visit to South Korea and Japan beginning on Saturday. The president leaves Dhaka on Friday [14 June] and arrives Seoul on Saturday to begin a 5-day visit. This will be the first visit to South Korea by any Bangladesh head of state.

In Seoul, President Ershad will have talks with President Chun Tu-hwan. He will also address a gathering of leading businessmen and visit some industrial development projects.

From Seoul, the president goes to Tokyo on Wednesday on a 4-day visit. In Tokyo, President Ershad will call on Emperor Hirohito and hold official talks with Prime Minister Nakasone. He will also meet the prominent members of the Bangladesh-Japan league of friendship and Japan-Bangladesh friendship association. The president will also address a gathering of leading businessmen and visit (Sacuba) science expo 1985.

Our representative says the visit to South Korea and Japan is intended to further develop and strengthen Bangladesh's friendship and cooperation with the two Asian nations. President Ershad returns home on the 23d of this month.

Dhaka Reports Latest Cyclone Victim Figures

BK111728 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] According to preliminary survey reports received from the ZMLA [Zonal Martial Law Administrator] sources the number of dead bodies recovered from the cyclone affected areas and buried now stands at 4,264. The number of missing people now is 6,805. If these missing people are also considered to be dead, the death figure will come to 11,069.

NEPAL

Civil Disobedience, No Confidence Motion Planned

HK120328 Hong Kong AFP in English 0157 GMT 12 Jun 85

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, June 12 (AFP) — The Nepalese Government is facing a twin-pronged attack from its opponents this week, with more action threatened in a civil disobedience campaign and an opposition no confidence motion looming, sources said here. Student sources said that the current political unrest was expected to escalate on Friday when more than 40,000 students return to the country's only university after a two-week summer vacation.

Meanwhile, at National Panchayat (Parliament) level, the government of Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand faces a

new challenge Thursday in the form of an opposition no confidence motion, the third since the present government came to power in July 1983.

More than 6,790 activists and almost all their senior leaders have been arrested since May 23 in a civil disobedience campaign demanding the abolition of the partyless Panchayat system and the restoration of a multi-party system of government, Nepali Congress Party sources said. The banned party has said that at least 10,000 of its rank and file members will court arrest as part of the campaign in a bid to fill the country's jails, and that a programme of demonstrations and meetings will continue despite the arrests.

Students have been particularly active in the civil disobedience campaign, which also demands the release of all political prisoners and more effective economic planning. The students have taken a leading role in several protest actions such as picketing courts. Further student unrest is expected when the universities reopen on Friday after the short summer break, student sources have said.

A Nepalese Government source who asked not to be named told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Chand government had sounded out leaders of the Nepali Congress Party in a bid to short-circuit the civil disobedience campaign and possible widespread violence.

Another highly-placed Panchayat source said the government might dissolve six class organizations introduced to fill the political vacuum when the partyless system was introduced 25 years ago. There are class organizations for youth, adults, ex-servicemen, labour, peasants and women. Only the ex-servicemen's organization is represented in the National Panchayat (Parliament).

Clauses in the Constitution which stipulate that any would-be Panchayat member must be a member of one of the organisations, and must take an oath not to indulge in "anti-crown and anti-Panchayat" activities may also be withdrawn, the source said. If these clauses are withdrawn, it could be possible for members of both the banned Nepali Congress and the outlawed Nepal Communist Party to contest the next year's general election, constitutional experts said.

However, the leaders of the campaign for a return to democracy are not keen to negotiate with the government, as they feel Mr Chand and his ministers do not have a mandate to meet the Nepali Congress demands, a party source said. Mr Chand has apparently already failed in an attempt to woo disgruntled Panchayat members by offering them cabinet positions. He reportedly offered nine cabinet posts to groups supporting former Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and other opposition groups, but they are believed to have rejected the offer outright. This preceded a ministerial reshuffle last month.

The opposition is now going ahead with a no confidence motion Thursday. Proposer Arjun Narshingh told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the Chand government was the cause of widespread dissatisfaction among Panchayat members and the general public, because of alleged corruption and failure to

control rising prices. "The only solution to the problems facing the present political system is to dissolve the Chand ministry and form a strong government to face the challenges of the anti-Panchayat camps," he added.

SRI LANKA

Separatists Attack Sinhalese Village 11 June

HK120858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Colombo, June 12 (AFP) — Tamil separatists have attacked a Sinhalese village in the country's Eastern Province killing eight civilians and burning more than forty homes, police said.

Deputy Police Inspector Ernest Perera said that the separatists attacked the village of Dehiwatte some 280 kilometers (175 miles) northeast of here on Tuesday night. Eight civilians died in the attack and more than forty homes were burned, he added.

Deputy Police Inspector Perera said that police were combing nearby jungles for the separatists responsible for the attack. He said that the attack was highly provocative as Dehiwatte was in a predominately Sinhalese district and could lead to reprisal attacks against the Tamil community.

Militant Tamils are waging an often bloody campaign for a separate Tamil state in the north and east of the island claiming they are discriminated against by the Sinhalese majority.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Comments on Missile Capability
OW111415 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese
 1200 GMT 11 Jun 85

[From the "News Center 9" program; interview with Iranian Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani by NHK correspondent Watanabe on 10 June — recorded; Place of interview not given; interview conducted in English by Watanabe and in Persian by Hashemi-Rafsanjani with Japanese translation]

[Text] [Watanabe] Thank you very much for granting me this interview. We were surprised to learn that Iran had surface-to-surface missiles. Are they 100 percent Iran-made and can we expect further Iranian innovations in the near future?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Certainly, Iran possesses the technology to produce missiles. What should we use for fuel, and how should we make high-pressure tanks? We have also faced such problems as what metal to use for the main body of the missile, flight control, and the like. We know everything about what is important for missiles. To tell you how we learned the technique, we learned it while repairing the missiles we had on hand before. In the future, we want to produce various types of missiles. What I want to explicitly say here and now is that Iran will become a missile power in the Middle East in the future. Iran might not be a match for the superpowers, but it will become a power second to them. However, it is not necessary to be afraid of our missile capability because we will use the capability only for defense.

On Iraqi attacks on cities, as long as they commit international violations, we will be their adversary at any time. However, if Iraq stops attacking cities, we will also stop doing so. Even in that event, we will not alter or concede the conditions for a cease-fire. We think that our conditions for a cease-fire are fair. If Iraq continues city attacks, we will place our energy on ground warfare. The effect of ground warfare is already working. The Iranian forces are making a reprisal on Iraq very well. If the Iraqis continue city attacks as they are now doing, we might invade Iraqi territory using ground warfare.

[Watanabe] Now that the supplementary agreement on IJPC [Iran-Japan Petrochemical Project] has been rejected by the Majlis, what does Iran plan to do with this project?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] On IJPC, it is up to the Japanese side. The Majlis rejected it because of the new conditions attached to the contract. We think the original contract is better. In the long-range view, Japan will probably realize that it will be better to fulfill its promise. We also want to undertake other joint ventures to introduce Japanese technology. It will be in Japan's interest as well as our interest.

KAYHAN HAVAI on Relations with GCC States
GF111342 Tehran KAYHAN HAVAI in Persian 29 May 85
 London Edition P 1

[Editorial: "Understanding Realities in the Region"]

[Text] At the very outset of the signs of defeat in the aggressive aims of the "commander of Al-Qadisiyah" [a historic city in

Chaldea], a coordinated policy had been started by the West and Saddam to give a tint of "Arabs and Persians" to this imposed war. Since the West, led by the United States, was not willing to shoulder the expenses of a war which appeared to be a long-term one and going beyond the initial goals, the United States therefore had to plan something in the new situation and coordinate its long-term aims to confront the Islamic revolution.

To give an Arab tint to the war was a tactic and the West tried its level best to fan this aspect of the war and launch a propaganda effort toward this end. Moreover, the threat which the Islamic Revolution posed toward the Persian Gulf littoral shaykhdoms became a major source for news to the Western media.

This policy did not bear fruit because of the existence of some informed countries in the Arab world who knew of this plot and also of the aims and goals of the imposed war. But there did exist some countries which fell prey to this propaganda and shouldered the burden of the war expenditures in the interest of the United States. However, now after 5 years, it seems that some of these countries have corrected their stands toward this imposed war. The Islamic Republic of Iran had constantly informed these countries that the Islamic Revolution was no more than a cultural and intellectual movement and that it was not a military movement to cause fear among the governments of the region. If these countries had been feeling in danger of a confrontation with an intellectual movement, they should now change their attitude toward it. They should not adopt an incorrect attitude toward it and make themselves liable to a confrontation with it.

The visit of Saudi Arabia's Sa'ud al-Faysal to Tehran is clear proof of the fact that the Riyadh rulers have understood the abovementioned realities. They must have learned from history that no modern arms have been able to play an effective role in preventing the progress of an intellectual movement. The United States' persuading the regional countries to buy as many sophisticated arms as they can, and setting up the GCC which carries out the military aims of the White House in the region, will undoubtedly lead these countries to a confrontation with this intellectual upheaval. This will happen if the United States leads all these happenings, even if it abstains, due to its own weakness, from a direct confrontation with this intellectual movement.

If the Arab countries in the region feel the need to set up a cooperation council for the security of the Persian Gulf, they should not have done so only to carry out the military aims of the West in the region. It is a very hopeful sign that Saudi Arabia today has understood the realities of the region and has taken the first step toward this end. If they continue on this path without any pressures and away from diplomatic pressures, then undoubtedly a brighter perspective will open up for regional relations.

It is a fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran has also from the very beginning tried to bring peace and security to the region, and it was due to this very principal that it has been insisting on the punishment of the aggressor. The latest moves which amount to separating the political situation of the regional countries from the political future of Saddam is an effective step in creating stability and security in the framework of healthy political relations.

Embassy in Kuwait Denies U.S., Israeli Experts*GF111336 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 10 Jun 85 P 1*

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Kuwait has denied the arrival of U.S. and Israeli experts in Tehran. The Embassy denied a report published by *AL-WATAN* on 31 May quoting exclusive sources in the Italian capital as saying that U.S. and Israeli experts recently were sent secretly to Iran.

The embassy said that this report is fabricated and is groundless. It added that this report is part of the rumors planned by agents of the CIA and the Israeli Mosad. It affirmed that Iran has always been struggling against Israel and that it is striving to annihilate it.

Tabriz Notes Iraq Role in Kuwait Amir Attack*GF101439 Tabriz International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 9 Jun 85*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, following the 25 May assassination attempt against the Kuwaiti amir and the exposing of Iraq's direct role in the threats against the governments of the Persian Gulf countries, IRNA circulated a report disclosing the Iraqi regime's direct involvement in carrying out the plan to assassinate the Kuwaiti amir. The investigation into the aborted assassination revealed that prior to the incident an Iraqi task group disguised as state experts entered Kuwait through the help of the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait. The execution of this plan was assigned to that group. This was the plot the group was to carry out in full harmony with the officials of the Iraqi security organization.

The information disclosed by the circles which carried out the investigation revealed that the assassination 3 months ago of a state expert in the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait was carried out by a terrorist group — one which was affiliated with the Iraqi regime. This incident was linked with the assassination attempt against the Kuwaiti amir. The same circles pointed out that Hadi Awadi, who worked as a cultural affairs consultant in the Iraqi Embassy, which guides the Iraqi regime's task groups, was killed by the Iraqi security officials for opposing the assassination plan against the Kuwaiti amir. Actually, he had been assigned to study the possibility of carrying out the assassination plan against the amir. He was to have conveyed his findings to Iraq.

Documents in hand reveal that the Iraqi regime endeavored to hold responsible the Islamic Republic of Iran for the plot against the amir. The rulers in Baghdad hoped that in the event the plot succeeded they would occupy a large portion of Kuwaiti land — including strategic Bubiyan Island — with a view to creating political (?turmoil) in the region. Obviously, the Iraqi regime wished to commit new crimes under the pretext of defending the ntries in the Persian Gulf. However, this plan has been foiled.

Currently, the aggressive measures taken by the Iraqi regime not only threaten the national security of the Persian Gulf countries but also pave the way for U.S. intervention in the region's political and military fields. Using the wide-ranging propaganda

network at its disposal, the Iraqi regime is pursuing a policy aimed at securing the defeat of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq and the safeguarding of the interests of the world's hegemonist countries — particularly those of the United States.

In the event the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf do not change their political stand, the Saddam regime will continue to maintain its treacherous policy and its stand as the main cause of terrorism in the region.

Continuing Reportage on Attacks, War With Iraq**Planes Attack West Azarbayjan***LD111443 Tehran IRNA in English 1409 GMT 11 Jun 85*

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA — Iraqi planes attacked Qazvin in Zanjan Province and Sar Dasht in West Azarbayjan Province at 7:30 and 8:35 local time respectively (04:00 and 05:05 GMT) Tuesday.

The attacks caused no casualties or damage.

92 Casualties in Sar Dasht*LD111541 Tehran IRNA in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 85*

[Text] Tehran June 11 IRNA — The Kurdish dwelling border town of Sar Dasht in West Azerbaijan Province was bombarded by enemy planes today. At least 41 civilians were martyred and 51 others wounded in the bombing.

Three Cities Hit 11 June*LD111538 Tehran IRNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Jun 85*

[Text] Tehran June 11 IRNA — The cities of Ilam, Andimeshk, and Abadan were bombarded by Iraqi planes today.

A number of civilians were martyred and wounded in Abadan, and several housing units were damaged in Andimeshk and Ilam.

Communique No 2131*LD111556 Tehran IRNA in English 1534 GMT 11 Jun 85*

[Text] Tehran June 11 IRNA — A military communique published here today said military targets as well as economic and industrial installations in Iraqi cities of Halabjah, Sayyid Sadiq, Khormal, Shani Dari, Shuwartah, Qal'at Dizah, Shuman Qasr, Kalali, Filash, Surian, Sayidan, Khanaqin, Dhu Shaykh, Mandali, Naft Khanih, Badrah, Zurbatiyah, Warmahraz, Basra, Abu al-Khasib, and Al-Zubayr came under heavy artillery fire by Iran's Islamic defenders over Monday, inflicting considerable losses and damages. The pounding, the communique said, was in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities and towns.

Communique Number 2131 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said also that enemy planes had violated the airspace over Tehran early Tuesday but that their bombardment

had caused no casualties or damage.

Exchange of artillery fire between the Iranian forces and Iraqi troops continued in the northwestern, western and southern fronts "over the past 24 hours." Some casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces and a number of their bunkers, one observation post (in the northwestern front) were destroyed. It said defense operations of the Islamic forces of Iran foiled attempted patrol activities of the enemy troops in the southern front.

Iraqi Cities Shelled

LD111623 Tehran IRNA in English 1604 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA — Economic, military and industrial targets in ten southern Iraqi cities were pounded by Islamic combatants of Iran Monday in the 16th day of Iran's retaliatory attacks against Iraq.

The cities were Basrah, AlFaw, Abu al-Khasib, Al-Zubayr, Tannumah, Sayhan, Al-Qurnah, Kawt Zayn, Sibah and Al-Shu'aybah which were zeroed in on by the artillery and mortar fire of Islamic defenders.

The Islamic combatants of Iran also demolished parts of Iraqi bunkers and armoured equipment in northern fronts of Fakkiah on Monday night and inflicted casualties upon units of the Fourth Iraqi Army.

Meanwhile, the Iranian combatants stationed in the western fronts of Ilam and Bakhtaran barraged the border fronts and cities of Khanaqin, Mandali, Naft Khanih, Dhu Shaykh, Zurbatiyah, Badrah and Warmahraz during the past 24 hours. During these operations, considerable casualties were inflicted upon Iraqi military, economic and oil installations. Also, the logistic axes of the First, Second and Fourth Army of the enemy were under heavy fire of Islamic combatants during this period.

An Iraqi patrol unit was forced to flee in these fronts while sustaining heavy casualties. The bodies of nine enemy soldiers were left behind on the battle scene.

Other reports from western battle fronts indicate that the Islamic combatants smashed one observation post and four individual and group bunkers of the enemy and damaged four vehicles and one bulldozer during the mentioned period.

Tehran on Baghdad Missile Attack

LD111758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] According to the latest reports, the missile fired by Iran last night [as heard], hit Al-Zayyunah District, where the high-ranking officers of the Ba'thist regime and the security forces of that regime live. It caused heavy losses in life and property. According to a report by informed sources in Baghdad, the resulting explosion in Al-Zayyunah District resulted in government houses around (Maysalah) Square being badly damaged, while a number of other buildings were destroyed or severely damaged. The severity of the explosion was such that the Bagh-

dad regime was forced to admit it happened. However, the regime has not issued any statements concerning the number of casualties or the amount of damage caused.

Informed sources have also reported that at the time of the explosion, smoke, accompanied by a bright light could be seen over Baghdad. According to this report, Al-Zayyunah District is one of the most modern districts of Baghdad, situated to the west of the Tigris. The houses of the high-ranking army officers of the Ba'thist regime, members of the security forces, the police faculty, the institute for training cadres of the intelligence department, Kirkuk railroad station, and huge warehouses belonging to the Iraqi Ministry of Industry, are in this district. Al-Najdah District, another rich district of Baghdad, Al-Rashid garrison and Al-Karradah al-Sharqiyyah are all situated to the south of Al-Zayyunah District.

Missile Attack Damages Bakhtaran

LD111826 Tehran IRNA in English 1822 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] June 11 IRNA — At least eight civilians were martyred and a number of others were wounded in an Iraqi missile attack on the city of Bakhtaran at 18:00 hours local time (14:30 GMT) Tuesday.

Two residential quarters were hit damaging a number of houses and commercial units.

Immediately after the attack, the people of the city rushed to the site of the incident from where they launched a march in the city streets in support of the war until ultimate victory and in condemnation of the Baghdad rulers.

Military Headquarters Announcement

LD120816 Tehran IRNA in English 0807 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — The Islamic combatants of Iran will decisively continue fighting at the warfronts until the annihilation of the war-mongering Iraqi regime, and the achievement of final victory, said an announcement of Khatam ol-Anbiya Joint Headquarters of the Army and the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps here Tuesday [11 June].

The announcement, issued on the occasion of the forthcoming international Qods day (June 14), noted that the day was being marked at a time when the resistance of Lebanese and Palestinian Muslims was producing results and the criminal Zionists were fleeing while leaving heavy casualties behind.

The usurper Zionist regime, despite the overall assistance of international arrogance, cannot tolerate the resistance of Muslim combatants, the announcement said.

It expressed the hope that with the victory of forces of Islam in the Iraqi-imposed war, Qods will soon be liberated from the claws of the usurpers.

Condemning the plots of international imperialism for sowing

discord and creating tension among Muslims in Lebanon, the announcement stressed that Islamic combatants are determined to continue the war, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, until the annihilation of the Baghdad regime and the achievement of final triumph.

Iraqi Plane Over Esfahan

LD120912 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — An Iraqi war plane violated the airspace of Esfahan, in Esfahan Province, at 10:42 hours local time (07:12 GMT) Wednesday but was repelled by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Three minutes later, the airspace of Kashan, in the central Province, was violated by an intruding Iraqi jet. The plane was immediately forced to flee by the fire of anti-aircraft artillery but dropped two rockets in non-residential areas causing no damages or casualties.

Meanwhile, a number of Iraqi war planes violated the airspace of Orumiyeh, in West Azarbaijan Province at 2311 local time Tuesday (1941 GMT), but were forced to flee by the fire of anti-aircraft artillery without being able to carry out their mission.

Nejat-e Iran: Montazeri Leaves Qom Out of Fear

GF111930 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent reported from Qom that last week Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the successor to Ruhollah Khomeyni, left his office and residence in the city of Qom out of fear of the enemy's air attacks and has fled to the outskirts of this district. People who had gone to his house last week to see him were turned away after being told he was ill, and up to now there has been no information on his new residence.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent who has the exact address of the (?summer) resort of the imam's successor in the village of (Yushlagi) near Qom said that a special telephone line and some radio equipment keeps him in contact with Tehran and Jamaran.

It is rumored in Qom that Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri also became terrified after recent threats by some of the theological seminarians and his associates and (?peers) in the Hojjatiyeh (?faction), the Feda'iyān-e Eslām, and his other opponents, and thus changed his residence.

Nejat-e Iran on Casualties In Tehran Attacks

GF111837 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent said in a telephone dispatch sent from Tehran today that at 0730 today [0400 GMT] once again Iraqi jetfighters attacked our country's capital. They held it under their missile and rocket fire.

The areas attacked were Shahrak-e Gharb, in the northwest of the capital, which is a wealthy area, and the Geisha district. In this morning's bombing more than one-third of the houses in the Geisha district in western Tehran collapsed and the number of dead from the incident reached into the hundreds.

Also in Shahrak-e Gharb, the Iraqi bombardment destroyed one highway flyover. Electricity installations were ablaze and telephone lines in the district were totally cut off.

The water reservoir in Geisha which is near Shahrak-e Gharb has been damaged. But since the revolutionary guards and officials of the revolutionary committees have surrounded the bombed areas and as usual are strictly preventing people from getting to them, estimating the exact extent of damages and casualties has not been possible. Two earthmovers and six ambulances had moved to the affected area.

AFP reports that this morning's Iraqi attacks against Tehran were carried out by three Soviet-made MIG's and after their mission the jetfighters left Tehran skies and Iranian airspace without encountering any problems from the anti-aircraft fire of the Islamic Republic regime.

The dispatch of the Nejat-e Iran correspondent stated that when an area is bombed by the Iraqi jets two groups with two different missions are dispatched to the region. One is the civil defense unit including medical officers, ambulances, fire brigades and in general a rescue unit for those still left under the rubble and those wounded. Another group is sent to quell disturbances and includes revolutionary guards and the local revolutionary committee members.

The most important task of this last group, in addition to surrounding the area and cutting it off from the neighborhood, is to crush the antiwar demonstrations which follow every bombardment immediately in the affected area. Those who demonstrate are those who have lost their loved ones and those who are left homeless. They demonstrate against the regime in Tehran. Those who have lost a loved one or those whose entire life's work have been turned into a pile of rubble pay no attention to the presence of the regime's officials and shout their protests. They curse Khomeyni and his ilk and those who have caused this war as much as possible and attack them in their slogans.

The shortage of water in Tehran's heat, electricity powercuts, and lack of transport facilities in bombarded areas is disastrous. The effects of this morning's bombing is very tragic and its dimensions are widespread.

Our reporter, who visited areas of western Tehran, said he saw more than 200 shops damaged, and 140 houses and large apartment buildings have crumbled. He saw a group of people wailing and following the corpses to find their relatives.

The people of the capital throw dice and make bets over the bombardments of Tehran's districts. They call this "bets for death". They always ask one another: What area will be hit tomorrow? Whose turn is it this time? The rush of the regime's officials who go to the scenes to shut the people's cries of protest against the continuation of the war, after every bombardment, is

beyond belief. Hezbollahi motorcycle riders at 0930 today [0600 GMT] reached the Geisha area and started attacking the people with sticks and whips. They hit the faces and heads of those who swore at Khomeyni's regime which has imposed the war on them.

Four of the regime's hezbollahis who had been besieged by a group of young people from Sharak-e Gharb were kidnapped and taken away in a Peykan car and their motorcycles were set on fire. The populated area of western Tehran, in the 24th Iraqi air raid in the past month, has suffered the most damage because of bombings.

Further Nejat-e Iran Reports

GF110617 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian
1630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text][Passage indistinct] of the Khomeyni regime, which are in a war against the regime of Saddam Husayn, were bombed heavily and many people were killed. Parts of the city of Ilam were set on fire after this heavy bombardment.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that after the start of the Iraqi attacks the alert sirens wailed for about 10 minutes and the Armed Forces' air defense anti-aircraft fire, although they were firing for 1 hour from 6 locations in Tehran and its suburbs, could not even hit one attacking aircraft.

The anti-aircraft missiles of the Armed Forces are made such that if they return to the ground without hitting their intended targets, they are even more dangerous for the inhabitants of the capital. It is said that in yesterday's attack against Tehran and other cities and towns in our country, several government officials of the regime, including Colonel Qeysar, a police officer; a muliah called Abbas Shirazi, member of the War Propaganda Office; Davud Khodapanah, deputy of the striking force of the revolutionary guards; and Taqi Alaqa, chief of revolutionary committee number one in Tehran, were killed in their workplace apparently while holding a joint meeting.

According to the claims of the Tehran regime the attacks yesterday by Iraqi jetfighters did not cause any casualties. But the bombed area was surrounded by the regime's authorities and journalists, photographers, and cameramen were prevented from entering the area. This indicates that the casualty figures and extent of damage were not slight.

Security officials in Tehran yesterday afternoon arrested and threw in jail a Pakistani journalist who was about to take photographs in one of the bombed areas in western Tehran.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that during the 22d air attack within the past month, for the first time the aggressor enemy chose daylight hours to bomb Tehran and other towns in our country. This is why government and military organizations were so surprised that they lost control of all affairs related to their cities, and suddenly all shops and other city services closed down. Even bakeries were closed until this morning.

Coinciding with the enemy's air raids against our country's territory, Iraqi helicopter gunships hit the army's artillery posi-

tions and infantry units in Sumar Khannaqin, and Naft Shahr, and caused a great number of casualties to the 79th Army deployed in the Qasr-e Shirin area.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent concludes by saying that the regions of Sa'adatabad and Evin were among the areas added yesterday to those other places bombed in Tehran.

Opposition Paper Warns of Attitude Toward Bahrain

GF120658 London KEYHAN in Persian 6 Jun 85 p 6

[Unattributed editorial: "The Sting of the Scorpion"]

[Text] It seems that following its failure to attract the friendship of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the Islamic regime is now turning towards the weakest link in the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, which is Bahrain.

Last Thursday, 'Ali Shams Ardakani — the Iranian ambassador expelled from Kuwait — who is an adviser to the Foreign Ministry, arrived in Manama, the capital of Bahrain, as the leader of a three-man delegation. He immediately met with Bahrain's foreign minister. Bahraini officials, without revealing any exceptional reason for the visit of the representative of the regime, announced that the trip was taken on the initiative of the Islamic Republic. In other words, Bahrainis were saying: We did not invite him, he came on his own accord.

There is no doubt that anyone in place of Mr Shams Ardakani and the regime of ayatollahs would not have dared go to Bahrain a week after the Voice of the Islamic Republic called the amir of Bahrain the "butcher of Bahraini Muslims." Exactly 1 week ago the regime radio carried an interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Mudarrisi, the leader of the Bahrain Islamic Revolution Front, which is a Khomeyni-spawned organization, in which he announced that following the defeat of the revolutionary move of the "Islamic movement" in Bahrain in 1980 and the crushing of the July 1982 uprising by the Al Khalifah regime, Bahraini revolutionary forces who rely on the aid and support of the Islamic Republic, having learned lessons from their past, will now be struggling with complete awareness to topple Shaykh 'Isa and his regime. Furthermore, the propaganda office of Qom Seminary issued three pamphlets several weeks ago dealing with the Islamic revolution in Bahrain, completely showing the animosity of the Islamic Republic toward this country.

Now under such circumstances, Shams Ardakani goes to Bahrain with messages of friendship from the president of the Islamic Republic, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, for the amir of Bahrain, in order to somehow break the political isolation of the regime. There is no doubt that the invitation for the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, to visit Iran was also over the same subject and in connection with the regime's efforts. However, how can the countries of the region shake the hand of friendship with the regime, while the other hand is dealing blows against them?

For example, several hours before the arrival of the Saudi foreign minister in Tehran, the cronies of the ayatollah exploded a bomb in Riyadh. In another incident, the day after the charge d'affaires

of the Islamic Republic Embassy, Baqeri, met with the foreign minister of Kuwait, a member of Al-Da'wah, which is supported by the regime, tried to assassinate the amir of Kuwait. The situation is exactly the same for Bahrain. On the one hand the ayatollahs are training Bahraini terrorists and sending them there to create unrest and subversion, while on the other hand they sent official envoys to the Al Khalifah court. Such ridiculous poses are not surprising to those who are aware of the real nature of the regime. However, the interesting point is that there are times when some of the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf forget the past plots of the regime against them when they see a

smile from the ayatollahs. God knows what they are planning tomorrow!

Officials in these countries should realize that any time the Islamic Republic assumes a friendly face and extends the hand of friendship toward its enemies, it is not due to sincerity. Such kindness is out of need. The truth is that now the ayatollahs are facing such conditions that they are like a drowning person who clutches at anything within reach. Those who may be prepared to play the role of the lifeguard to save the regime from drowning may end up like the camel who tried to help the scorpion cross the water and ended up stung.